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The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

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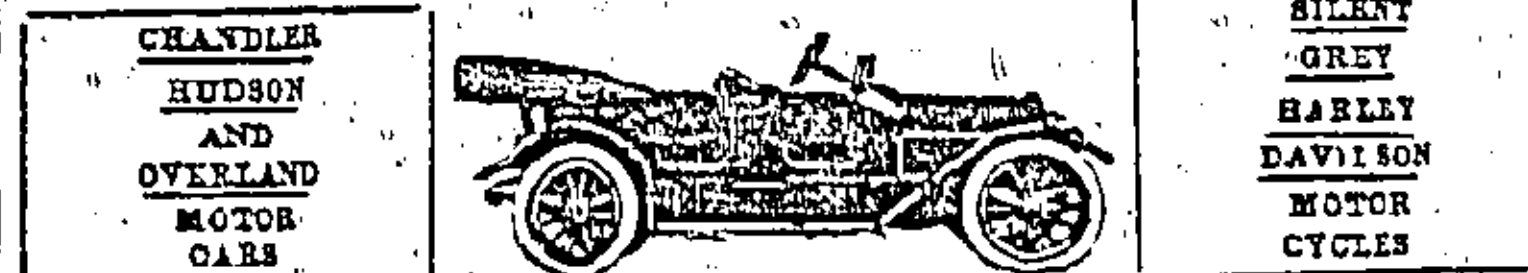
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE INDIA TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 21.
A Simla message dated April 18, says the Governor General promulgated a fresh ordinance providing that any Court Martial or Commission may sentence a person convicted under Martial law to transportation for life or for ten years or to rigorous imprisonment for seven years or to exceeding fourteen years. The "Defence of India Rules" are also amended, providing that no new newspaper can be printed or published without the previous sanction of the local government.

SOVIET DECLARES FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 21.
Copenhagen learns from Budapest that the central Soviet has declared a war of defence against the Czech, Rumanian, and Jugo-Slav troops. An official agency states that this decision was enthusiastically welcomed and that processions paraded the city.
The Soviet decided that half the workmen of all trades must take up arms. Revolutionary circles are intensely excited about the Rumanian advance. The Government issued impassioned appeals saying the revolution is in great peril and ordering all factory hands to concentrate without holidays or rest upon munitions. All reserve officers and soldiers are ordered immediately to join the Red Army.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, April 21.
A Paris message says that Vedrines the celebrated aviator accompanied by his mechanic Guillaumet left Villacoublay at 6.30 to fly to Rome. The machine crashed at 10.30 near Saint Brabant D'Albon in the Department of Drome. Vedrines and Guillaumet were both killed.

GERMANS FOR VERSAILLES.

LONDON, April 22.
A Communiqué from Paris yesterday refers to a telegram received by Marshal Foch in reply to Sunday's telegram from the Council of Four to the German government. It states that the German delegation will comprise six high personages headed by Rantzau. The delegation cannot arrive at Versailles before April 28.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FACT.

THE FUME CRISIS.

LONDON, April 21.
Paris reports that the Fume question has reached a crisis. President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four to-day which was endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American viewpoints. He stayed out in order to consult the American delegation which has decided to publish all the facts. If the deadlock continues, Mr. Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London (the Pact). The Council of Eight, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. Lansing, discussed the question of Dalmatia. No solution was reached.

READY FOR TREACHERY.

LONDON, April 22.
It is stated in French circles that progress is being made with a scheme for a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States applicable to the Rhine area only, and providing for immediate military and naval action in the event of Germany breaking the peace treaty as regards the demilitarization of the zone east of the Rhine.

NO BEER, NO WORK.

A "No Beer, No Work" movement has been started in New York and New Jersey, and its sponsors expect to give it a national impetus. "No beer, No work" buttons were worn by all the delegates to a meeting of the Central Federated Union, one of the largest trade unions in the country. Mr. Ernest Bohn, secretary of the union, declared that labour as a whole was opposed to prohibition, and predicted for July 1, when the country goes "dry", a walk-out of the workmen who want beer. Asked how the amendment to the Constitution could be rendered inoperative by a walk-out, Mr. Bohn replied: "We can make such a protest that the Supreme Court will declare the amendment unconstitutional."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FACT.

TOOK HIS PART O.K.
Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— President Wilson has decided to take no part in the discussion, to-day, on the Adriatic question. French diplomatic circles assume that President Wilson's motive in so doing is due to the fact that America has not signed the Pact of London. Whatever may be decided will have to be signed by President Wilson, as the representative of the United States at the Peace Conference.

TO POLAND.

Paris, April 17th.
A Havas message states:— General Haller, accompanied by his staff and the French military adviser, left Paris for Mayence en route to Poland.

THE LEAGUE AT LAST.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— During the coming week, the covenant of the League of Nations will be adopted in final form.

FRANCE AND THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, April 17th.
A Havas message states:— Determined efforts have been made in the French Chamber of Deputies to obtain a Government statement on the conditions to be imposed on Germany. M. Pichon intimated that the Chamber would have the opportunity of discussing the text of the treaty, when signed, basing himself on clause 8 of the Constitution, preventing the substitution of Parliamentary power for that of the Executive. The final vote gave the Government a majority of 390 votes against 128.

BEATTY.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— There is good reason to believe that, in the peace preliminaries, mention will be made of the guarantees exchanged between Great Britain, France, and America regarding the future of France on the Rhine.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

TO LET THE SLEEPING DOG LIE.
Paris, April 17th.
A Havas message states:— French circles declare that there is a strong possibility that Turkish rule will not be eliminated from Europe. The Turks will, it is likely, retain Constantinople and the adjoining territory, as the forcing of the Turk out of Europe may involve serious racial and religious issues, leading to a Holy War. There is a suggestion that the United States should be given a mandate for the administration of Constantinople, instead of for that of Armenia.

WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF EGYPT.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— The French press note that a bad impression has been created by the Egyptian agitation, which is assuming a "markedly anti-Christian and anti-foreigner character at almost the very moment the Egyptian Nationalist delegation disembarks in Europe."

KOREA AND JAPAN.

The War Office in Japan has peculiar methods. It appears to give out news on which an embargo has been placed by the Home office, leaving the latter to lift the embargo with what dignity it may. It also predicts policy. In the case of the Korean expedition it promises severe measures—a grasping of the nettle. It also states that the Korean agitators are in communication with the Russian Bolsheviks, and need suppression on this account if on no other. What with the missionaries and the Bolsheviks, the Koreans, must be suffering from very mixed advice. It is so exceedingly unlikely that stray Russian propagandists could at any time during the past year have wandered about Korea that the idea that the Bolsheviks are responsible even in part for the present trouble is not only novel but ridiculous.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Balm, and Remedy should be given. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LAUNCH AT SHANGHAI.

The new str. *Risner* was launched on April 17 at the Pootung yard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. There was quite a large gathering of visitors, the weather being ideal. As soon as the blocks were removed, the signal was given to let go. Mrs. Ure broke a bottle of champagne over the ship's bows, christening her *Risner* and wishing her good luck. The ship took to the water gracefully and without a hitch. Chinese crowded the sides of the ship and every available space on shore was packed with people, while fire-crackers were let off and whistles from ships in the harbour tooted good luck.

At the subsequent reception, Mr. John Prentice gave the toast of prosperity to the ship and the owners and mentioned that the *Risner* was the fifth ship of this class ordered by Norwegian firms built by the Dock Co., and he hoped that as the owners had expressed satisfaction, more orders would follow. He then proposed the health of the owners, coupled with the name of Mr. Thoresen, their agent, and Capt. Muller, who has supervised the building on behalf of the owners.

The *Risner* is of the Friederichstadt type of Norwegian standard ship, and the last of the kind to be built in China, the first being the *Solmar* launched last year by the Dock Company and on completion engaged by the British Government trading to and from Great Britain during the war. She will be equipped with the latest appliances for the quick-handling of cargo and embodies the latest ideas in ship efficiency. Her loaded displacement is 5,000 tons, which means that she will carry approximately 3,100 tons of cargo. With triple expansion engines she will steam 10 to 11 knots on 1,600 i.h.p. Her length is 277 ft., 42 ft. moulded breadth, and 20 ft. moulded depth. Her owners are Messrs. Muller & Johnson, Berger, Norway. The main engines and boilers, steam steering gear, steam winches, steam windlass, evaporator, winch condenser, Weir's type feed pumps and heater and other auxiliaries have all been constructed by the builders in their own workshops and the vessel is highly finished and equipped for her class.

GERMAN ARMY BEFORE ARMISTICE.

BEGINNING TO RUN AWAY.

In the course of a speech made at a meeting at Heidelberg, Herr Fehrenbach, president of the German Constituent Assembly, revealed some facts about the critical days preceding the conclusion of the armistice on November 11. Herr Fehrenbach said:—

On September 26 a confidential communication was made to the Grand Committee of the Reichstag to the effect that Bulgaria had offered to come to terms with Germany's enemies. All of us knew what that meant. Ludendorff declared that Germany must ask for an armistice within 48 hours, and that the war was lost.

It was Ludendorff's misfortune that he tried to be a Molke and a Bismarck combined in one person. His political activity was disastrous. On November 10 a number of us assembled in the Chancellery's palace in Berlin to listen to the telegram from Spa announcing the terms of the armistice which the Allies were prepared to grant.

THIS IS FUNNY.

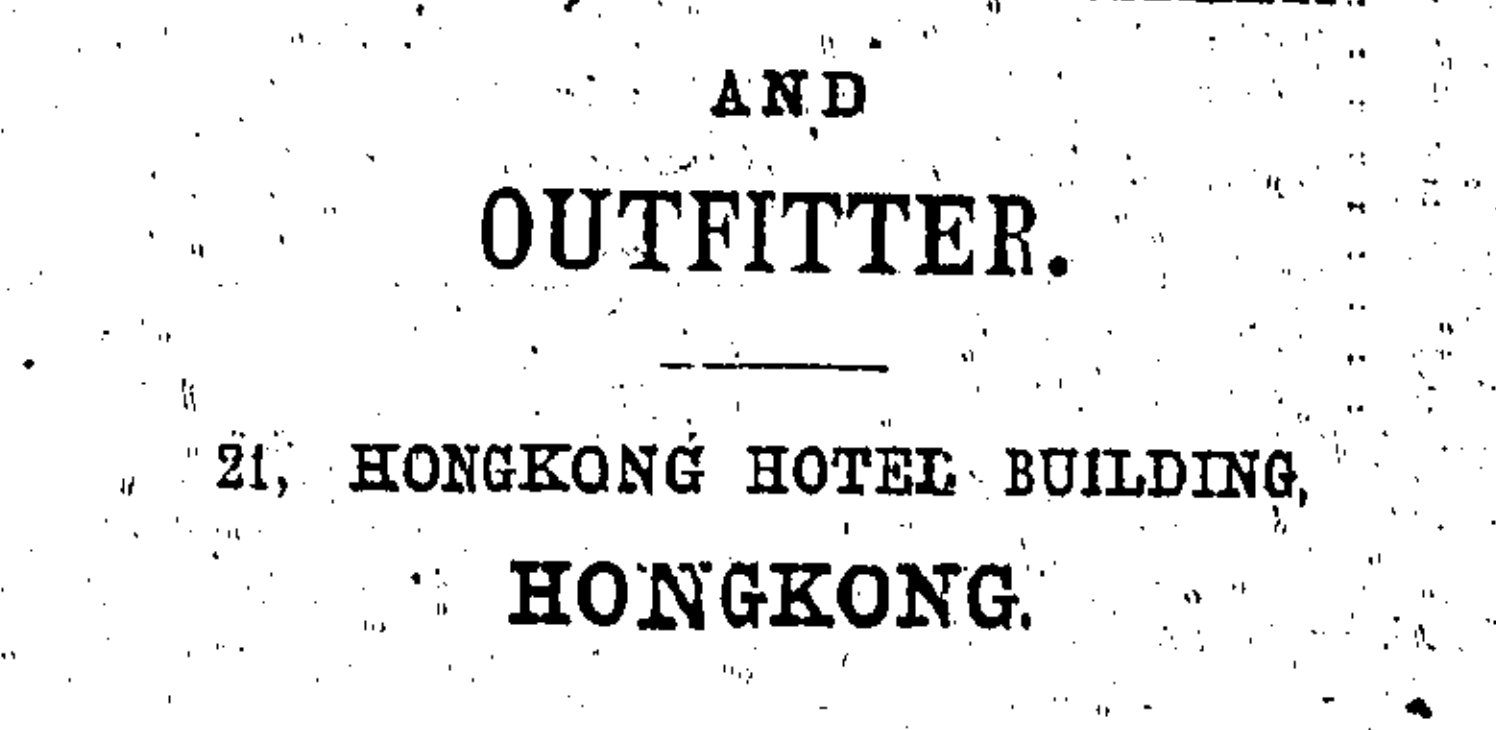
JAPANESE PROFESSOR DEPORTED FROM INDIA.

Professor Kanokogi complains of harsh treatment by the British authorities in India. Dr. Nanaoka, who has just returned from India, tells a representative of the *Asahi* what is said to be the reason for the arrest of the Keio professor by the British authorities. "Some time ago," he says, "Mr. Kanokogi condemned from a humanitarian standpoint the excessive pressure brought to bear upon the Indians by the British authorities. This attitude on the part of the Japanese professor excited the attention of the British authorities, whose suspicion was further augmented by the fact that Mr. Kanokogi has many friends among Indian patriots, that he is married to a Russian lady of German extraction, and that he was in possession of many German books. These facts, Dr. Nanaoka understands, combined to make the British authorities take the step complained of."

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A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs. Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.

Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.

For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Linen—2 to 3 teaspoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Spraying up the Nose—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.

For Floors, Dishes, and Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of water.

For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains—4 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

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AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

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on
WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at E & G godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
50 tons Round Mild Steel Bars
Assessment as under:-

4 tons	40' x 3"
3 "	40' x 2"
5 "	40' x 2 1/2"
5 "	40' x 2 3/4"
5 "	40' x 3"
5 "	40' x 3 1/4"
5 "	40' x 3 1/2"
5 "	40' x 3 3/4"
5 "	40' x 4"
1 "	40' x 1 1/2"

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 23, 1919.on
WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1919,
commencing at 3 p.m.
at the TAIKO DOCKS,
Five Boilers salvaged ex s.s.
"CHIYO MARU."Diameter over all 16' 2"
Length 11' 8"
Four Furnaces.
Weight about 55 Tons each.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Inspection orders on application.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF HONG-
KONG dated the 7th day of March,
1919 made in an Action in the matter
of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias
HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN
CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A
SEK alias HO A SEK deceasedBY
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,
ONWEDNESDAY,
the 30th day of April, 1919,
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON,
IN TWENTY LOTS
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTYsituate and being No. 49 and 51 Holly-
wood Road standing on Inland Lot
No. 206, Nos. 402 and 406 Queen's
Road West, Nos. 5 and 7, Sam
To Lane, all standing on the
Remaining portion of Section F
of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53,
137 and 53 Second Street standing on
the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 759 and Section G and the Re-
maining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800,
Nos. 21, 31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre
Street standing on the Remaining Portion
of Inland Lot No. 758, Nos. 26,
28 and 32 First Street standing on the
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No.
559 and the Remaining Portion of In-
land Lot No. 583, No. 43 Graham
Street standing on the Remaining Portion
of Inland Lot No. 196, No. 30
Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street,
being respectively Section E and Section
C of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria
Hongkong.Lot 1 consists of the two semi-
European Houses, Nos. 49 and 51
Hollywood Road and under a Crown
Lease having 932 years to run.Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402 Queen's
Road West and No. 1 Sam To Lane.Lot 3 comprises No. 406 Queen's
Road West.

Lot 4 comprises No. 5 Sam To Lane.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 are Nos. 137 and 153
Second Street.Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 are all held for
a term of 999 years of which 942 years
are unexpired.Lots 12 to 15 inclusive are Nos. 21,
31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street,
one house for each lot. All are held
under a Crown Lease having 942 years
unexpired.Lots 16 and 17 comprise Nos. 26,
28 and 32 First Street.Lot 18 is No. 43 Graham Street.
This lot has 934 years to run.Lots 19 and 20 are Nos. 22 Gage Street
and No. 22 Gage Street. They are
both held under a Crown Lease having
an unexpired term of 930 years. All
the above houses except lot 1 are
Chinese houses.Particulars and Conditions of Sale
may be obtained from and sale place of
the property may be inspected at the
office of:-MR. E. L. AGASSIZ,
24 Queen's Road Central,
or
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

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upon to redeem.GRACA & CO.,
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SCOTTISH SPORT.

RUGBY SCHOOLS CHAM-
PIONSHIP.SCOTS LOSE FIRST LEAGUE
INTERNATIONAL.

February 26.

Two matches were played in the
Schools Championship series. The
one between Merchiston and Loretto
provided a brilliant contest, full of
life and movement, the interest being
maintained until the last kick. The
Caledonian were victorious by the
narrowest of margins, and they made
a grand stand against the desperate
efforts of Loretto. Merchiston were
rather better in their attacking move-
ments, some of their passing was
intricate, but their forwards were
not quite so versatile as the Loretto
pack. The outstanding figures in
the match were C. C. Mann, a Mer-
chiston wing three-quarter, and R.
M. Teacher, the Loretto half-back,
who almost succeeded in saving the
game for his side.Fettes had an easy triumph over
Edinburgh Academy. Of late weeks
the Academy have been disappoint-
ing, and it is rather difficult to ac-
count for their decline. The side has
distinct ability, but does not seem to
be on good terms with fortune.
In any case, Fettes were superior in
every respect and amassed the high-
est score of the season in the Cham-
pionship games. It is worth remark-
ing that I. C. S. Ponsford, the full
back, shined in the scoring, an in-
dication of the run of the play.Heriot and Glasgow High School
had a dour struggle for the mastery;
the Glasgow backs were superior, but
the Edinburgh defence was capable.
D. Drysdale, the Heriot captain,
gave a good lead to his team, and
one of his best supporters was Pa-
povich, one of the Serbians. For Glas-
gow H.S., K. B. H. Murray ran
with resolution and exhibited re-
source, while J. R. Hendry was as
steady as a veteran at full back.Watsonian won somewhat easily
against Royal High School, although
their backs are more than a little
shaky.Merchiston Caled. 0; Loretto, 5.
Fettes, 20; Edinburgh Academy, nil.
Heriot's, 6; Glasgow High School, 3.
H.M.S. Revolution, 20; Glasgow
University, 0.Watsonian, 19; Royal High School
F.E.S., nil.Royal High School, 10; Dollar, 4.
THE LEAGUE INTERNATIONAL.The game at Birmingham between
teams representative of the English
and Scottish Leagues ended in a
decisive victory for England by 3
goals to 1. By drawing freely from
Rangers and Celtic players of wide
experience, and forwards whose chief
assets were youth and enthusiasm,
the Scottish executive made com-
bination their sole aim; individual

brilliance was sacrificed to union.

It was unfortunate for the Scots
that in the opposing ranks were
found all the good qualities so con-
fidently anticipated in their own,
but so completely and sadly lacking.
Combination was the keynote of the
Englishmen, and it was present in
all the sections. The team assem-
bled to secure unity of purpose was
a thing of threads and patches; some
of the veteran defenders were out-
paced; the forwards betrayed none
of the confidence of youth, instead of
that they showed a diffidence that
made failure inevitable. Had it
been possible to place on the field
the team as at first chosen, these
defects might not have been so
marked. Yet neither the absence
of these chosen players, nor to the
misshape to the actual team, can the
result be attributed. The fact is
that the English forwards were over-
whelmingly superior in vitality, in
pace, in accuracy of shooting. On
the Scottish side Alan Morton was
immeasurably the best forward, and
it is to be remarked that he was
the only amateur on the field. The
Scottish backs were always in diffi-
culty; no blame can be attached to
the defenders for the loss of three
goals that might have been dupli-
cated. There was a hopeless task,
urging on their own timid forwards,
and stalling off five men who refused
to be thwarted.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers found scoring easy against
Clydebank, and won comfortably.
Celtic, however, had to bestir them-
selves to get full points from Partick
Thistle. Queen's Park is doing par-
ticularly well; they inflicted a severe
defeat on Greenock Morton. This
is a bad knock out for Morton, their
third reverse in a month after their
attack on the Championship. Ayr
United is making wonderful record;
they only made one point in their
first eight League matches, and now
they have taken quite a respectable
place on the table.Ayr United, 2; Falkirk, 0.
Rangers, 8; Clydebank, 0.
Queen's Park, 4; Greenock Morton,
2.Motherwell, 1; Third Lanark, 1.
Dunbarton, 1; Clyde, 0.
St. Mirren, 1; Ardronians, 2.
Hibernian, 1; Hamilton Academical,
0.

Kilmarnock, 2; Hearts, 2.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAM-
PIONSHIP.While it has been officially in-
timated that the Open Cham-
pionship will not take place this year,
a similar decision has not been reach-
ed in connection with the Amateur
Championship, though at present
the probability is that the event will
not be revived till next year. In
order of rotation the Amateur Cham-
pionship was due to take place on
Muirfield, and this course there
could be put into championship or-
der in a very short time.

GAMBLING WITH FOOD.

Friday's debate on the Corn Law
of 1917 deserves more attention than
it has yet received," says the *Man-
chester Guardian*. "Under that Act
the State guaranteed the farmer a
wheat price of 55s. the quarter this
year, and of 45s. next year. The
Government has, in point of fact, been
buying the farmer's wheat at 75s. 6d.
But the world is threatened with a
glut of wheat, and it is confidently
expected that in September the
world-price of wheat will be 40s."The English farmer is complain-
ing that with prices and wages as
they are, wheat costs him to produce
80s. to 90s. a quarter, and if
we understand him aright he is
asking a guaranteed price in that
neighbourhood. That would mean a
State subsidy of 40s. to 50s. a
quarter. We cannot believe that that
can be seriously expected, especially
when the price of land is soaring up
and the cream of these subsidies is
being skimmed by the landowners.
It is obvious that with the cessation
of the war the whole policy of the
Corn Law of 1917 will have to be
reviewed.What is the Government doing?
asks the *Manchester Guardian*. "About
the last thing it should do. While
the law guarantees a price of 55s. a
quarter the Government is, in fact,
guaranteeing a price of 75s. 6d. That
is outrageous in itself, but the pro-
cedure it adopts is still more indefen-
sible. In order to reduce the loss to the
Treasury from purchasing at 75s. 6d.,
it is preventing the imports of cheap corn
into this country."Mr. Runciman has shown that
wheat can even now be bought at
28s. and made at 30s. a quarter less
than the price fixed by the Govern-
ment. What this means is that the
bread, and meat, and milk of every
man, woman, and child in the country
is deliberately made artificially dear
by the Government. The Government
thereby reduces the loss suffered by
the Treasury, but only by compelling
the consumer to make up the differ-
ence. Now this is equivalent to
relieving wealth at the expense of
poverty."A CRICKET AND FOOTBALL
INTERNATIONALIST.Captain R. Buchanan, R.E.,
who died from pneumonia, was
the son of Mr. Angus Buchan-
an, ex-President of the Scottish
Cricket Union. The late officer
never lost touch with the two
sports of which he was a distinguish-
ed ornament in the 'twenties.
Cricket and Rugby, in both of which
he attained International honours.
He was one of the fastest bowlers
of his day, and as a half-back (it was
called quarter back in his time), he
exhibited dash and high intelligence.
He was one of the fast diminishing
circle who helped to make Rugby
football what it is to-day.

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and take more motoring.Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes
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2

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DEATHS.

BECKLEY—On February 23, Capt. J. Buckley, South Lancashire Fusiliers.

DUTTON—On March 3, at London, George Alan Dutton of Chester, aged 32 years. (Formerly of Hongkong).

BRYSON—On April 16, at Singapore, Capt. Thomas Lees Bryson, C.B., fourth son of the Rev. T. Bryson, of Tientsin, aged 30.

HOUGHTON—On April 15, at Peking, Edwin Wells Houghton, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Houghton, aged twelve years.

FARDEL—On April 21, at Shanghai, Albert Henry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fardel, aged 9 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1919.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The incoherent imbecility of those who proudly assume "that they think imperially" must fester. They are mentally gangrenous when they approach the job of criticising the situation as it affects the League of Nations. Men like Maxse, the unimpeachable scribbler "who forget the War," having the gift of a maddeningly plausible gab, plus a deliquescent logic and an incapacity to think—they are unpleasant scabs on the scrofulous skin of the body politic. The pot-bellied pundits who play tricks with their podgy fingers, pursing their mouths to mumble banalities, they are "pillars of empire" and internal bores. There are the professionals, too, who may be wrong, mind you, but so far as they are concerned, hanged if they can see how it can possibly alter things, don't you know. They cling to the mad, bad precedents as the mountebank Kaiser clung to duelling, not for himself personally, but for his officers. Their arguments, if we may so describe them, would hold good for the duello. You cannot alter Nature. There is only one way for a man to defend his honour, and that is the good old way of calling the other man out. There are insults that cannot be atoned for by legal process; hand the "insult" your card, let your seconds call upon him. Pistols for two and coffee for one is an arrangement impossible to improve upon or replace in certain inevitable contingencies. Roosevelt's idea. This "nubby-pamby" Wilson, now, this high-brow professor, what does

he know of red blood and pulsing hearts of real men? Nevertheless that long telegram yesterday (did you read it through?) with its careful explanations and definitions and its moving plea to Italy for dispassionate celebration (can an Italian celebrate dispassionately?) might be regarded as a record of utterances by a man having savvy. There is less in physiognomy than fools suppose, but for what it is worth compare the long, drawn face of President Wilson with the smooth, pink hemisphere of the self-satisfied patriot who is so convinced that it is all nonsense—the stands-to-reason—never, again—wish-was-a-young-fellow oracle to whom Empire is a mouth-filling word and nothing more. It is, of course, President Wilson who is "thinking imperially," and his critics are legions from Brummagem, parrots prating the rot by rote that replaced the true British imperialism of men like Harry Johnston and Frederick Lugard with the bastard imperialism of Joe Chamberlain, Bismarck, Barnato, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jamieson, and the late King of the Belgians, Bagmen all. We might change that for swagmen without being unjust. It could be argued that the British Empire was really defeated by Germany just prior to the Boer War, when we began to think that our prime duty before God was to compile trade statistics in competition with the German grubbers. Before that British imperialism wore shining armour and a white plume. Behind Mr. Wilson, it must be admitted, are enemies of his own house, foolish men that are bitten with the Brummagem virus, and may yet bewile the banner, he has seized and raised aloft. Are these noble conceptions of his not peculiarly British, that is to say characteristic of our imperial policy when gentlemen rather than screw-manufacturers guided it? Before Birmingham and Berlin together made it vulgarly mercenary and calculatingly mean? We were defeated by Germany, we laid down our arms, we ceased to "think imperially" on the day we first listened to that slogan, "make the foreigner pay." On that day a national soul died and was damned. So we, must suppose, so long as it seems unresponsive to such a clarion call to honour as this man Wilson has made. Anglo-Saxonism used to be a gospel any honest man could preach, but now—we are we better than our neighbours? We could be, and we ought to be, with the tradition that is ours. The bigger the empire, the bigger the vision and imagination required to run it. Now, honestly, can you think of imaginative bigness when listening to the pink Sphinx who thinks this League of Nations stuff all tommyrot, and indemnities or some such side issue the hub of the world's wheel-to-day? He is everywhere, that fellow. And this, this is the Horrible Thought

that grins over our shoulder continually. This inert reactionary, this parochial Imperialist, this intellectual nonentity who dares to pooh-pooh our thinkers, is a product of the Press. He is a moral Frankenstein created in Grub Street, educated by Harmsworths, informed by Hearst. Because you know, at school he learned only Greek statesmanship or Roman colonising, and had to learn the real things as they are after leaving school. The "records" of this human gramp-hone are circulated by the hundred thousand, and the infernal machine goes on and on. What can we do? What can the China Mail do, beyond sending out repeatedly, *dum spiro spero*, the S. O. S?

CEYLON JOURNALISTS.

That Colombo dinner to our new Governor caused a lot of bother. The Ceylon patriots and their newspapers wrote a great deal to show that Mr. Stubbs didn't deserve his dinner, and that the parties who got it up were toadies. Now the two European newspapers have been explaining why they didn't report it. They take themselves very seriously, and suppose themselves to be "upholding the dignity of the British Press." After reading their account of the way things were done, we are ready to certify that they were upholding their self-respect as men, which is just as important. Journalism is a low-down trade, a business, casting pearls before swine (often by swine), but it doesn't follow that because a man has the misfortune to be a newspaper man he is a rank outsider. Some of us are half decent, and use a tooth-brush, and that sort of thing. But these Ceylon fellows overdo the protest. When an invitation to the dinner was flung at them as if it were a favour to them, they did quite rightly to spurn it. Public dinners are distasteful work to an old hand; they are not treats. But the Ceylon chaps, by prating afterwards of "the dignity of the English Press," mucked their record. The *amour propre* of the Press-man is what they really mean, and that they should defend as gentlemen, without making a song about it. The "dignity of the Press" is fudge. Never was any such thing. Talk of it makes an honest man sick. The Institute of Journalists will admit almost anybody who'll pay the subscription; it has no qualifying examination. The National Union of Journalists is frankly a Trade Union. The best example (traditionally) of a British journal was *The Times* alias "The Thunderer." It was often pompous, but no intelligent outsider ever thought it dignified. In these days it is what Lloyd George called it. The less said about the British Press (and especially about its dignity) the better. But of course that is no reason why newspaper men should ever allow themselves to be patronised or condescended to or bullied or checked by the Bumbles and Baillie Nick Jarvies and *laibans* of the outer darkness. They can be dealt with, however, in a different way. Particulars in sealed envelope free on request.

KOWLOON DEVELOPMENT.

This is a happy day in the China Mail office. We sometimes do have cheer. It must not be assumed that we like to be always scolding and fault-finding, because we so often have that to do. Attentive readers of our special article to-day will observe how just it is that we should now praise the Government, and pat it on the back, and congratulate ourselves that we have a group of men capable of vision—the sort that really are entitled to be called Empire builders. The approaches Mr. David Landale uttered at the recent meeting of the Tram Company are this evening to be buried under an avalanche of laughter, when *China Mail* readers see why the bids of his company (to "corner" the concession) were refused. The Government has had the larger view all along, and been preparing to meet and to help growth and development. With this "one stone" scheme that has all carefully prepared it aims to kill more than two birds. Our rough sketch, in which no attempt was made at drawing to scale, is clear enough to show how the Housing Question will be answered. Here are suitable areas made very accessible by a good tram service for home building on really reasonable terms; terms which exclude the speculator and profiteer. Here are built-up areas, at present of no use, to the class of population to be encouraged, going to be made of use to them. With the cheap fares that are usual everywhere except in Hongkong, an impetus will be given to the development of Kowloon that is bound to show amazing results. The Ferry fares will have to come down, of course. In comparison with like services rendered in many other places, the charge for the trip across our harbour is absurdly high. It is, in fact, a monstrous imposition. We do not know for how long more the Star Ferry Company has the Government tied up, but it is certain that, whenever the end of its lease approaches, the public, already grumbling without hope, will protest with determination against a con-

tinuance of the present inexcusable rates. Shareholders in the Star Ferry who have the impulse to be annoyed with us for this would do well to look around and ahead. Is it likely that the *menas* of two cities so wedded can remain as it is for ever? Lower rates in such cases do not necessarily spell lower dividends. That is one point. Any conspiracy to keep up the rates, and to hamper the traffic that will presently be such as it would if we had the bridge, will inevitably summon retribution and mean loss to them. The signs of the times are clear. The old, easy-going, you-scratch-my-back days are done. For the plain citizen the prospects are better. The Government has got brains and good-will in it, and the fact that a Hongkong newspaper is willing to acknowledge it is itself a portent. In the words of our good George Windsor, "wake up."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 4 15/16d.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows 11 cases of plague, one of smallpox, two of typhoid (one English) and two of cerebro-spinal fever.

Apparently the shares in the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Company didn't go too well. All applicants have been notified of allotment, and a "limited number" of shares are advertised as available.

The Japanese business houses are decorated with flags. The reason for this is that the Crown Prince of Japan has attained his 18th year to-day, which event is celebrated by the Imperial House of Japan.

The *China Critic* says that Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, the Chief Secretary of the Inspectorate-General of Chinese Customs, is going on leave, and his duties will be taken over by Mr. J. W. Richardson from August.

In order to cope with the traffic during the busier hours of the day the Singapore Electric Tramways are running some of their cars in pairs—end-on—and judging from the number of passengers carried the innovation should be a success.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts last week were \$14,533 or \$149 more than in the same week of 1918. The aggregate for the 17 weeks was \$239,877 or \$10,198 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Light Company will be held at the Company's offices on Saturday, May 17, at 11.30 a.m. The Directors will recommend a dividend of \$2.25 per share and a bonus of 75 cents per share.

Sir Francis Aglen, K.B.E., Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the 1st Class of the Order of St. Olav (Norway), and Mr. Cecil A. V. Bowra, Chief Secretary, Chinese Maritime Customs, a Knight of 1st Class of the same order.

Two finely dressed and distinguished looking ladies arrived at Hankow from the North by the train on the 17th inst., accompanied by a gentleman, says a Hankow paper. The party put up at the Terminus Hotel and registered—the ladies as Italian. Shortly afterwards the Hotel was raided by a force of Russian and French police, who were acting on doubt on information received. They proceeded to search for opium. It was found that the party was carrying no less than 28 lbs. of the drug so they were marched off into detention to await further investigation. It is believed that a very large quantity of opium is imported into Hankow from the North by a gang of foreigners.

A dinner was given by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines to His Excellency the High Commissioner in the Ipoh Town Hall. With regard to the mystery which surrounded the tin policy of the Home Government Mr. Rich tried most astutely to draw His Excellency into an explanation, but Sir Arthur Young, says the *Times of Malaya*, showed the value of the diplomatic training by simply saying: "You say that if I knew the policy of the Home Government I would undoubtedly have told you. That is perfectly correct. If I knew the policy of the Home Government I would tell it to you now."

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. George Alan Dutton, formerly of Hongkong, which has taken place in London, following on influenza. Mr. Dutton was a member of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bagshaw and Matthews in Shanghai, Dairen and Hongkong, and was well liked being of a quiet nature. Mr. Dutton was well-known to many in Shanghai as Nurse Callaghan of the Railway Hospital. She left Shanghai when war broke out, travelling on a Russian steamer and was held up in Spain for a short time, but eventually returned to the Far East, marrying Mr. Dutton in Hongkong. The late Mr. Dutton left Hongkong on account of continued ill-health.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Melbourne in the Supreme Court this morning, the hearing was begun in a case in which Lau Tit, trading under the style of Lau Tit Kee and Co., at No. 203 Queen's Road, West, brought an action against the Luen Yick Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., claiming the sum of \$1,000.

The particulars of the claim as set out in the affidavit were that on November 12, 1917, the plaintiff effected an insurance policy for \$1,000 against the loss or damage by fire, of his effects contained in No. 203 Queen's Road, West, with the defendant firm. Exactly one month afterwards, on December 12, 1917, fire occurred at No. 203 Queen's Road, West, and damage to the extent of \$2,500 was sustained by the plaintiff firm; a good percentage of the effects being either consumed by fire or damaged by water.

The plaintiff now sought an order for the payment of the insurance money.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro was for the plaintiff while Mr. E. J. Davidson of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the defendant firm.

Addressing his Lordship, Mr. d'Almada said his Lordship would remember that he, originally, on March 24 last, made an application to his Lordship for an order for the defendants to file a defence, but his Lordship had ruled that it was not proper and made no order. Counsel said he would make another application asking the defendants to file a defence, and in support of his application, referred to certain authorities on fire insurance, and submitted that if the defendants were pleading fraud, a defence to that effect must be filed. He could not go on with the case if the defence was not filed.

Mr. d'Almada, in reply to his Lordship, said he had furnished his friend with full particulars of the claim.

Mr. Davidson said his contention was that there was no damage by fire and that the water damage only amounted to \$5. His clients were not prepared to admit the claim which was.

Mr. d'Almada: Fraudulent?

Mr. Davidson: Fraudulent.

Mr. d'Almada (to his Lordship): As I said before, my lord, if the defence is pleading fraud, I must be given notice of that plea. This is the first I have heard of the suggestion that the extent of damage sustained by my client is \$5.

His Lordship: You had been offered that amount, Mr. d'Almada?—

—No, my lord, I heard nothing about it until now.

Mr. Davidson said he had communicated that estimate to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist who had charge of the case before it was transferred to Mr. d'Almada.

Mr. d'Almada: There is no doubt, my lord, that my friend in estimating the damage at \$5, is suggesting that my client's claim for \$1,000 is fraudulent, and therefore I am entitled to ask that my application be supported and the defendants required to file a defence.

Mr. Davidson: My friend misunderstands me, my lord, all I submit as a defence is that the damage sustained by the plaintiff is only \$5 water damage. We maintain that no goods were consumed or damaged by fire. Of course, my friend might prove his claim and get judgment, in which case I am quite satisfied to abide by the Court's decision, but if on the other hand, the Court held that the damage was not more than \$5, then the discrepancy between \$5 and \$2,500, the amount of the damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, amounts to fraud.

Mr. d'Almada: In that case my lord, I must have an adjournment to consider the defence and get fresh evidence.

Mr. Davidson: My friend cannot slip out so easily, my lord, he can have an adjournment to consider my point, but he certainly cannot come to Court without any evidence to prove his case, and ask for an adjournment for the purpose of getting evidence.

Mr. d'Almada: I can prove my case with the aid of my books, my lord, but if my friend is going to contend that the damage is not more than \$5, then I must get independent witnesses, other merchants dealing in the same class of goods as my client, to give evidence of the value of such goods; independent of the quotation contained in my books.

Mr. Davidson: If I have given cause for an adjournment, my friend is entitled to one at my expense, my lord. But my point is an elementary one, my lord, and as it was so obvious, I did not think it necessary to communicate it to my friend. I am surprised that a practitioner with my friend's experience, should want an adjournment to consider such a simple point.

Mr. d'Almada: I want an adjournment, my lord, not only to consider my friend's point, but, as I said before, to produce independent evidence to meet it.

His Lordship: I suppose I will have to give you an adjournment, Mr. d'Almada.

Mr. Davidson: Would your Lordship make it at my friend's expense? Mr. d'Almada: No, my lord, according to the passage in this book

THE KOREAN UPRISING.

"PAY NO TAXES"; "RESIST UNTO DEATH."

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the representatives of the Korean Provisional Government.

"Korea precludes to the nations of the world that the people of this land, with a history of 4,000 years, have now in this age of world progress asserted their independence and the liberty of their nation. Although the Japanese troops have overrun our country, as the Germans did Belgium, yet we will not recognize their control, and as a people in this public manner repudiate their government and send out these notifications. We, the liberty-loving people of Korea, having declared our independence, and having chosen our representatives for a provisional government, through them make this announcement. We extend our most cordial sentiments to the friendly nations who have already had treaty relations with our land and also to the new States which have been recently formed upon principles of humanity and justice."

The following notifications were also issued:

Government Notification No. 1.

Pay no Taxes.

Taxes are the duty which a people owe to the Government. With military force the Japanese have overrun our country, treating us worse than slaves. They have forfeited all rights of government. Therefore the people should pay no taxes. If the enemy's soldiers seek to obtain payment by force, resist them unto death.

Notification No. 2.—Do not recognize Japanese Courts, orders or police. Let each village and town form their own Provincial Government by choosing representatives. Do not be slaves.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Order issued by Mr. J. W. Frazer, D.S.P.R.

LEAVE.

The leave granted to A.S.P.R. and Adjutant Mr. T. F. Hough is hereby suspended until such time as he leaves the Colony.

Search Supervisors duties will be performed as follows:

1st to 9th May (inclusive) by No. 2 Platoon 10th May to 1st June (inclusive) by No. 2 Company.

KEYS.

Inspectors and Sergeants having keys of the Search Supervision Office will return them to Headquarters. In future a key will be attached to the S. S. Occurrence Book.

MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Headquarters on the 2nd May at 5.30 p.m. All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not hitherto performed S. S. Duties are required to attend. Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend.

This order does not apply to the Band, Orchestra, Buglers and Mounted Section.

S. S. "NELLORE".

LEFT FOR HOME TO-DAY.

The P. and O. *Nellore* (Captain Butler) presented a busy appearance this morning. There were hundreds of passengers and visitors on board. Prior to her departure she was surrounded by launches, junks, sampans and lighters. She carries about 100 passengers all told and 1,700 tons of general cargo from Hongkong.

Among the local residents who left by this vessel were Miss Ventris, Mrs. R. E. Lindsell and family, Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Captain and Mrs. R. Biras and family, Mrs. J. Cier Clark and Mr. A. A. Claxton.

THE PEARL CASE.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice (Sir William K. J. Davies, K. C.), was occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon and part of this morning in hearing the evidence of Mr. Musso in the Pearl case reported in yesterday's issue of the *China Mail*. Mr. Musso's evidence, but not Mr. Potter's opening statement reported yesterday.

The case proceeded.

on insurance. I am entitled to an adjournment. This book is clear on this point, my lord, that in a case of defendant pleading fraud, a defence must be filed, and my friend had not filed such particulars of his defence as are essential.

Mr. Davidson: Your Lordship ruled that it was not necessary when my friend originally applied for the filing of a defence.

His Lordship: I will adjourn the case until May 7. As for the question of cost of adjournment, I shall have to consider that.

SHANGHAI SORRY.

FOR MONKEYING WITH THE CLOCK.

The following is from a letter by the North China Daily News:

Shanghai, being a large shipping centre, the fact of advancing the clock by one hour disturbs the whole trade of the coast, and is an occasion of worry for all the Chinese living in and doing business with our city. The generality of Chinese are opposed to the new order of things, and taunt us with being over-influenced by sporting interests. They expected a thorough re-organization of business methods at the close of the war, but now they see their hopes have not been fulfilled. The Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hankow Railway Co. has not been influenced by the local craze, and has maintained standard time. In this, the management has shown sound commonsense, and deserves all praise from the travelling and trading public.

The same praise should be extended to the wise and thorough business-like decision of Hongkong. If we wish to compete successfully with powerful rivals, Hongkong and Shanghai must work together, and give the tone to the whole East. It is never too late to mend our ways. Canada, after experience, has returned to standard time.

A Chinese writes to the North China Daily News: Since the Chinese clock changed, the Shanghai Tramway Company have run their cars according to the new time; this is quite satisfactory as far as passengers are concerned, but it is rather inconvenient to those Chinese dealing in other trades, who a few minutes after 11 p.m. (old time), when there are no cars running, their shops and stores, to a great extent, are still doing business and therefore a fair percentage of the Chinese public are in need of the tram services. Could not the management of the Tramway Company extend their time of running the cars in favour of those concerned?

Another correspondent, who is in favour of altering the clock at Shanghai, made this point for us: "The case for Hongkong is different from Shanghai in two important respects. Hongkong is not concerned with factory problems as is Shanghai, and there is less variation between summer and winter time than there is here."

VALE, VOLPICELLI.

It is understood that Signor Volicelli, Italian Consul at Canton, is not so popular in Hongkong as he used to be. No matter. The wise who had the privilege of his acquaintance will still be proud of it, for he is a remarkable man, an interesting and a valuable conversationalist. Whatever Hongkong may think of him, official Canton appreciates him. On the eve of his departure for Italy, he was the guest of honour at a banquet, at which Dr. Wu Ting-fang, himself no simpleton, acted as toastmaster.

Things were said about Mr. Volicelli's courage and helpfulness during the civil war. Director Tsan said that he "went safely" under the negus of the moral grandeur of his actions.

No wonder he thanked them for their kind words. He confessed that he had loved China all his life. It was probable he would die in Canton, and if so, he would like to be buried on the White Cloud Hills, with Canton spread out before him. Deeply he had absorbed their grand morality, and philosophy, and now he was imbued with the noble thoughts of their great men. He was an old man and might die soon, so in going away he would say Chung Kuo Wan Wan Sui.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 676.

OUCHIANG, OR WENHONG RIVER.

Notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the eastern approach to Wenchow Harbour, Ouchiang, or Wenhong River, owing to changes in the channel:—The "East Buoy" has been moved, and from the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southwest of Chiaoan Village bears N. 84 deg. E., distant 1 cable.

The "Sungpo Buoy" has been moved and the colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southwest of Chiaoan Village bears N. 80 deg. E., distant 1.01 miles. This Buoy now marks the northern side of the channel.

All bearings given are magnetic.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG PUBLIC UTILITIES.

KOWLOON'S HOUSING AND TRAMS.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLINED.

The question of tramways, ferries, and local transport generally is inseparably linked up with the housing question.

The Chairman of the H. K. Tramway Company at the annual meeting said that it was not their fault there were no trams in Kowloon. His company had applied for the concession in 1913, 1914, 1916 and in 1918. The Government had refused to grant the concession. There you have it. The Tramway Company were willing to provide the residents of the peninsula with a tramway service and the Government would not let them. It may safely be stated that had the concession been granted on any of the dates stated Kowloon would still be without trams.

The *China Mail* took the trouble to ascertain the Government's view. To say that we were surprised at the revelations is to put it very mildly.

Interviewing the Colonial Secretary the *China Mail* representative asked a number of questions which were all courteously replied to.

How long will it be before the improvements are effected which will permit the inauguration of a tram service?

The Colonial Secretary replied that the work is in hand now. The two hills which are the main obstacles to Coronation Road are being removed and the new 100 foot road from Sham Shui Po to the Glass Factory, past the new Garden City, is being made.

If the Government decide to grant a concession, will any suitable person or group of persons have an opportunity of applying for such concession?

Certainly, if the Government took such a course they would probably put it out to tender.

Might not the Government institute a tramway service in Kowloon seeing that they have the railway there?

Yes, the Government's intention is to put a tramway into operation and hope to provide the public with a very cheap service.

In response to further enquiries the Colonial Secretary told our representative that the Government is doing its best to hasten the work to be done. From what we were told it is evident that the Government is keenly alive to the needs of the people. It is distinctly enjoyable to find things so far and so unexpectedly

advanced as they are. One thing we heard with gratification and that is the Government is not going to give concessions lightly, if at all.

THE TRAMWAY PROSPECTS.

Naturally tramways can only be where there are suitable roads able to bear the strain of tramways and which are of sufficient width to permit of an easy and safe service. Consequently alterations to some of the existing roads must be made. These must be metalled to permit of the running in safety. Others must be built, some straightened and some widened.

The roads in Kowloon will be ready before it is possible for all the rails, cars, plant, etc., to be obtained. During the war it was impossible to get these things.

It is proposed to have a tramway from the Ferry to Sham Shui Po along the new road past the Garden City to the sea wall where the Glass Factory stands. The return journey is by the Kowloon City road to Chatham Road, along to Salisbury Road back to the Star Ferry. Trams will also run back from the terminus near the glass factory across Kowloon. The first junction will be by Waterloo Road towards the sea front. The other junction across Kowloon will be along Gascoigne Road to or from Square Street which is intended for the benefit of persons coming from or going to this part.

On the map it looks, and is, a most promising and ambitious idea. It is the ultimate idea of the Government to run the trams on through Sham Shui Po to Lai Chi Kok across the reclamation which is to be made.

Splendid as all this is it is not the limit of the Government's plans for the benefit of the public. One very important thing is that the fares must be low. Fares will be cheap to what we are used to, something like 2, 3 and 5 cents. That is what the people want, even if some others do not.

HOUSING.

Having got so far our readers may be thinking of the prospects of living in Kowloon with a cheap and fast tram service and perhaps a "bucked" ferry service.

Of course even with a tram service that extends from the Ferry to Sham Shui Po to Yau Ma Tei and back to the Ferry, touching almost all the vital

points on the Peninsula you must have houses to live in. This is where the Government comes in again. They intend to give everyone a chance.

Land will be sold cheaply on conditions. Now you will be saying, "Oh yes, some impossible conditions as usual." Nothing of the kind. The conditions are to safeguard you, they are entirely for your benefit. That is if you are looking for somewhere to live.

With the new fine road completed that stretches from Sham Shui Po right across, and behind Kowloon to the sea, and along which trams, motor cars and even pedestrians can travel in safety and with a feeling that there is room, land will be available for building that has been inaccessible in the past.

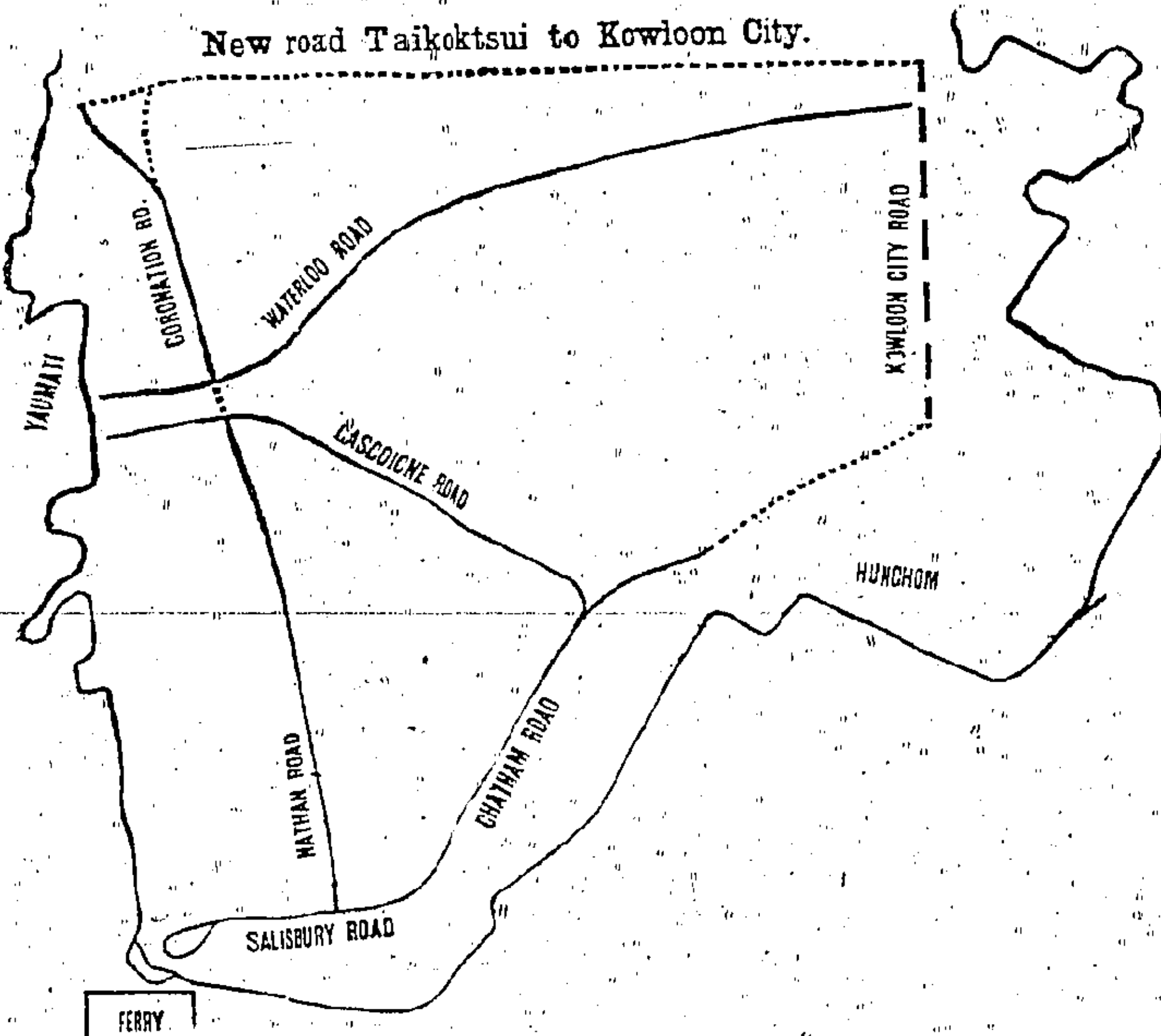
Thereabouts anybody can buy a plot or plots cheaply. And now we come to those conditions. The Government will require the purchaser to build a house or houses, which may be occupied by the owner, or let at a rent considered reasonable by the Government. Not what some owners would consider reasonable.

Altogether it is pleasantly plain that in what might be called the new Kowloon, the Government intends to take a hand from the beginning. There is every indication, and every possibility, of wonderful transformations in the next two years.

A better and cheaper ferry service is wanted, and it is to be hoped that will come soon. Now the war is over prices must fall or fresh excuses found for adhering to high charges.

We feel sure that nearly all the residents are interested in the very laudable efforts that are being made quietly and without ostentation by the Hongkong Government for the development of Kowloon and for the great benefit of the community.

We have pleasure in appending a rough sketch showing the various routes of the tram system that is to be and the residential areas it will tap or open up. Where marked by the road is under construction or an existing road is being straightened. Kowloon City road, where marked —, is being widened to 100 feet.



FRENCH ORDERS FOR STEAMERS.

It has several times been reported that in France a shortage of steamers is still severely felt. It is said that in the last fiscal year only 70,000 or 80,000 tons of shipping was constructed, and that little can be done during the present fiscal year. Consequently France is obliged to order ships from abroad. It appears that the French Marine Association acting on behalf of the French Government has recently sent proposition to President Wilson for the purchase of 1,000,000 tons from America (ships of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons), to which the American President has not yet given a definite reply. France has also sent orders to Britain for an equal amount of tonnage, while she at the same time has sent inquiries to certain quarters in Japan in regard to shipbuilding capacity

and market prices. In such circumstances the Department of Communications is making investigations in those matters.

It is reported that France will need at least 2,000,000 tons during the present year in connection with her post-bellum foreign trade, supplying herself with foodstuffs and other requirements. In view of the optimistic prospects for shipping circles created by this French demand for steamers, it is confidently expected in Japan that she will be able to cope with the situation besides supplying her own need. As the construction of steamers on American order will be completed by July or August of this year, Japan can accept orders from France. As to the number of ships to be ordered, dates, etc., particulars are expected to follow. The Japanese shipbuilders have been replying to the fact that they insisted on receiving from America three times as much steel as they needed for fulfilling the American orders, since, though it was supplied at what were then low prices, it has now become

a contract which the Japanese are very reluctant to fulfil when steel has declined so steeply in price. The French orders, if France needs ships badly enough, may enable the Japanese shipbuilders to get out of their contracts with larger profits than they had hoped for. As regards the orders for American steel, the shipbuilders were in a cleft stick. They could not cancel them, because in that case the Americans would have refused to take delivery of ships contracted for at very high prices. To put it briefly, the Japanese shipbuilders overreached themselves. They now look to France for saving the profits which their own rapacity had jeopardised.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaints are sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

MAGISTRACY.

(MR. ORRIS'S COURT.)

AN-OPPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese charged with keeping an opium divan in 30 Stanley Street, was remanded till Thursday, together with a companion who was also charged with opium smoking. Mr. Lewis (Johnstone, Stokes and Masters) appeared for first defendant and applied for a short adjournment. Bail was fixed at \$100 for first accused, and \$5 for the second.

ROBBERY ON A BOAT.

The two Chinese charged in connection with the robbery with violence, in cargo boat No. 3074 (reported in our issue of yesterday) were remanded till Friday on an application from Inspector Kent.

THEFT FROM RIVAL YARD.

Six weeks' rigorous imprisonment was imposed on a Chinese convicted of the larceny of six lbs. of copper piping from the Naval Yard. Defendant, an employee in the yard, was searched by a constable at the gate, in coming out, when the metal was found tied round his legs.

IMPRESSING A BOAT BOY.

An impressive discovery was made by the Police a few days ago when the dead body of a Chinese was found on the hill-sides of Canton Street, Kowloon. Inquiries made led to the arrest of a Chinese who was charged with dumping the dead body without proper burial. Sergeant Murphy informed the Magistrate that deceased was shot by a gang of robbers, and was picked up by defendant and others in a moribund condition. He was then taken to a house in Chong-sha Street, where he died slowly after.

Defendant and others probably with the intention of evading unpleasant police inquiries took the body and dumped it on the hillside. Deceased, it is believed, is another victim of that much dreaded Trial Society. Defendant was entirely exonerated from any suspicion in regard to the murder as he was one of deceased's best friends. \$25 or one month.

OBJECTIONABLE PLAYTHINGS.

A well-built Chinese was arrested this morning going on board the *Macao* boat, with forty-nine rounds of thirty-eight calibre revolver ammunition. Charged before Mr. Orris, the man alleged that he was taking the thing to the country, as a plaything. \$25.

THE SCIENCE OF FINGERS.

A Chinese had pleaded not guilty when charged with the unlawful possession of a gold mounted attar burner, in Tower Lane Road. His Worship, in passing sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, observed to defendant that he had not the fingers of an honest workman, but rather that of an accomplished snatcher.

EX-INSPECTOR OF POLICE CHARGED.

Chan Tze-Ming, ex-Police Inspector in the Province of Fukien, was charged with the larceny of a purse. Another Chinese pleaded not guilty when summoned for complicity in the affair.

The first accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each count, with four hours' stocks, and the second accused to six months' also with four hours' stocks.

TRADE WITH ENEMY.

ALLIES NOW ALLOW SOME.

Trade to a certain extent with enemy countries and enemy subjects is to be allowed, effective at once, according to information received by the American Consul-General. The Consul-General has received instructions from Washington, announcing that commencing today, April 29, all enemy trading lists are suspended and the removal of all liabilities heretofore arising out of the insurrection in such lists is announced. All persons in the United States are authorized to trade and communicate with all persons abroad with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the trading with the enemy act except that the present restriction against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary will continue in effect. The instructions indicate that similar action will be taken concurrently by the allied governments.

The foregoing action of the War Trade Board thus communicated will not affect the status of or authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore under the trading with the enemy act has been reported to the United States Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported or any property which the alien property custodian has heretofore seized or required to be transferred or delivered to him but this action does, however, permit the establishment of new credits and the creation of new assets in the United States by all persons abroad with whom trade is authorized by said action and such new credits or assets will not be taken over by the United States or Allied property custodian.

The foregoing does not, of course, modify present prohibition against trade with parts of Russia under Bolshevik control. With respect to all the foregoing action the right is reserved to suspend all or any part of previous enemy trade restrictions if same should become necessary.

F.M.S. WAR CHARITIES LOTTERY.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

The official list of prize winners in the recent F.M.S. War Charities Lottery has been issued. The following are the principal prizes with the winning numbers:

Ticket No.	Prize
1st Prize \$123,650.00	65469
2nd " 61,825.00	107118
3rd " 30,913.50	150392

5 PRIZES OF \$6,182.50 EACH.

13795 19822 144768 120106 140050

10 PRIZES OF \$3,091.25 EACH.

14416 16542 29258 63329 69983 100782 111637 112903 115296 119499

SELLERS SUB-LOTTERY.

1st Prize \$3,091.25	Ticket No. 2406
2nd " 1,804.75	" 1288
3rd " 1,236.50	" 2414

In addition there are 100 prizes of \$618.25 each; and 240 of \$309.12 each.

CANTON INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

We are officially informed that the General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., will, at the forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, declare a final dividend of \$12 per share in respect of Working Account 1917, add \$83,854.84 to the Sterling Reserve Fund, and \$679,153.28 to Underwriting Suspense Account; and they will further declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the Working Account 1918, and carry forward the sum of \$2,971,180.78.

Latest shipping arrivals include *Tientsin, Esang, Huichang, Haitan, Togo Maru* No. 3, *Nam Wo*, and *Lok Sang*.

The challenge round of the open Singles Championship between Ng Si Kwong (holder) and N. E. Kent (challenger) will be played to-morrow at 4.15. Miss Garner has kindly consented to present the challenge cups and prizes.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—From No. 156 The Peak, ONE MALE KOHRAI CAT, grey with yellow eyes. Finder will be rewarded.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

N. E. KENT v. NG SI KWONG (Holder)

Will be played TO-MORROW at 4.15 P.M.

Reserved Seats ... \$1.

Enclosure (Standing only) 50 cents.

Booking at Maurice's Ltd.

P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 29, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, May 3, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Daddell Street,

300 SILVER WATCHES.

On view from Friday, the 2nd May, 1919.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 29, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Shamoen, Canton, have this day

been appointed AGENTS for

the sale and distribution of

the "CHINA MAIL" in Can-

ton and the surrounding dis-

tricts.

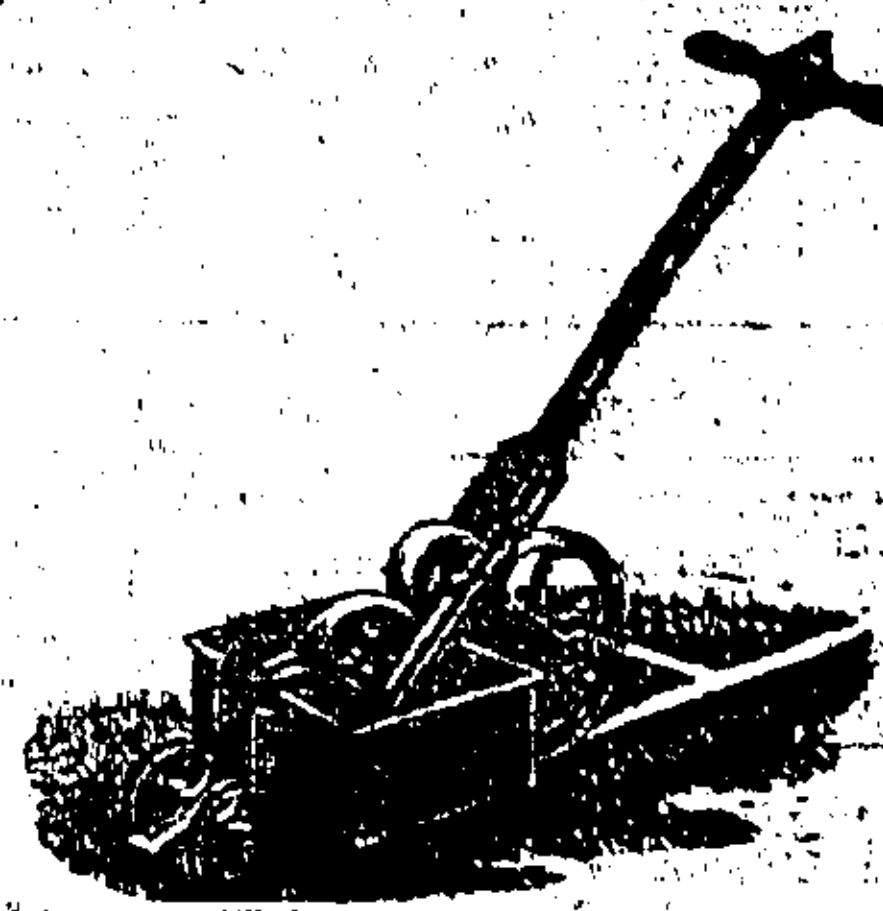
March 1, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR GARDENS AND TENNIS COURTS INCLUDING

LAWN MOWERS
COURT MARKERS
COURT MARKING PINS
MARKING TAPES
GARDEN SPADES
DIGGING FORKS
TREE PRUNERS, PRUNING SAWS
PRUNING SHEARS, PRUNING KNIVES
LAWN SPRINKLERS
BEST QUALITY MOULDED RUBBER GARDEN HOSE AND HOSE FITTINGS.
CALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
TROWELS, WEED FORKS, RAKES, HOES.



NEW MUSIC

SHE SANG ALOHA TO ME
OH FRENCHY
JUST A BABY'S PRAYER
SMILES
WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING
HINDUSTAN
MISSOURI
ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.
16, DES VORCES ROAD.
TEL. 1322.

REMINGTON, MONARCH AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS.

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VORCES ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 1677.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" " " 2 doz. Pints " \$21

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P & O - BRITISH INDIA & APOAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"ST. LOUIS"	29th April at Noon	2nd June	10th June
"NEURALIA"	Middle of May	Middle of June	June

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Bombay about
"HEWAZ"	2nd May	22nd May
"DILWANA"	23rd May	11th June

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Shanghai only
"DILWANA"	11th May	Shanghai only

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Of Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, SUEZ, and in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APOAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS:

HOKUTO MARU	on 9th May
HOKUTO MARU	on 21st May
HOKUTO MARU	on 14th June
HOKUTO MARU	on 15th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 27th July

For JAPAN PORTS:

HOKUTO MARU	on 11th June
HOKUTO MARU	on 21st June
HOKUTO MARU	on 14th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 26th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU	on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP: Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. CHIFUKU MARU: Tuesday, 5th April. AMUR MARU: Tuesday, 20th May. Call Marseilles.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY: Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Colombo to Company's steamers. KASADO MARU: Tuesday, 6th May. AIRS: RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. HAWAII MARU: Sunday, 15th June. BOMBAY COLOMBO: Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. KASADO MARU: Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE: Regular monthly service. SHISEN MARU: Thursday, 6th May. SYDNEY, MELBOURNE: Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, NZ, and ADELAIDE. NANKIN MARU: Tuesday, 10th June. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

AFRICA MARU: Regular fortnightly service via Singapore and Port Said. DAITOKU MARU: Monday, 4th May. JAPAN PORTS: MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA. SOUTHERN MARU: Friday, 2nd May. NANKIN MARU: Sunday, 4th May. KILUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY. SOGHU MARU: Thursday, 8th May at 9 a.m. For KILUNG via SWATOW and AMOY. KILUNG MARU: Sunday, 4th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

SINGAPORE, NORTH CHINA

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	SHANGHAI	SWATOW
NEWCHOWANG	April 30, at 3 p.m.	
NEWCHOWANG	April 30, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	May 1, Daylight	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	May 1, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Ningbo (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SHANGHAI	SWATOW	TO
SHANGHAI	ESANG	WEDDAY, April 30, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	THURSDAY, April 30, at 8 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	LOONGSHANG	FRIDAY, May 2, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	FOOSHING	FRIDAY, May 2, at 2 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	SATURDAY, May 3, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	HOPSHANG	SUNDAY, May 4, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, May 3, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by means of good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

BORNIO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having adequate accommodation for passengers and cargo, calling at Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Sandakan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waltham and Chiao.

The General Managers JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 815.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN and SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDER" sails for SAN FRANCISCO—May 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	27th April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	3rd May from Yokohama.
TENYO MARU	11,000	6th May.
SHINYO MARU	11,000	23rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th May from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	15th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, PANAMA, COLON, and SANTIAGO.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	17,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 10th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to— SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to: JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or MOJI) KORE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	8th May	23rd May
Empress of Asia	16th June	16th June
Empress of Japan	26th June	14th July
Empress of Asia	9th July	30th July
Monteagle	24th July	11th Aug.
Empress of Russia	2nd Aug.	26th Aug.
Empress of Asia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Asia	18th Sept.	6th Oct.

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THE RISING TIDE OF BOLSHEVISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

the Bohemians, a third for the Russians, and then about half the remainder for a buffer State. The end of all this was that Count Karolyi acknowledged the justice of the contention of the extremists who held that the "Alma" did not intend to treat the country in any other than the "capitalist" way, and he handed over power to them and told them to go ahead. They straightway got into communication with the Russian Bolsheviks and declared a community of aims with them and a brotherhood in arms. Nor is this all. The new rulers in Hungary have sent out invitations in all directions for co-operation. The German-Austrian reply is specially significant. It is "practically" that they would be very glad to turn Bolshevik too—only the Allies have them by the throat and badly off as they are, they dare not do anything, lest they be starved altogether. It is hardly with people in this frame of mind that a lasting peace is likely to be made. How close Germany is to following the Hungarian example it is not pleasant to think about. Of course, we have been told that the new Hungarian Government consists of Jews and that it does not represent the people. That has often been said of the Russian Bolsheviks, but they still maintain their position in spite of everything.

Meanwhile we are approaching a condition very much like a resumption of the war. There is a considerable army in the north of Russia, and an expedition "promised" against the Hungarians. Admiral Koltchak, having made Siberia safe from democracy, is now concentrating a considerable army on the "Ural" front, supplied with all its requirements from Britain, France, and Japan. It is certainly somewhat odd that the hopes of Europe should be bound up with the maintenance in power of the least democratic element now surviving either in Germany, Austria, or Russia. The countries that are becoming a prey to what we call Bolshevism are revolting not to "crush" against their own rulers as against the conditions forced upon them from without. The Bolshevism of Russia was caused partly from lack of support by the Allies and partly as a means of stalling German aggression while the Bolshevism which threatens Austria and Germany is almost entirely by way of passive resistance to the Allies. The Russians, as in 1912, are prepared to destroy everything if by so doing they can destroy their enemies. The Germans are wedded to law and order and are extremely reluctant to follow suit, being prepared to submit to considerable severity so long as organisation can be maintained and a calculation made that will offer hopes of progress in the future. But when they find, after four and a half months have elapsed, that a considerable part of the assembly which is devising peace terms bent mainly on inventing penalties and disabilities, the number of Germans who are prepared to act on the Russian plan increases daily. In supporting the Koltchak Government in Siberia the Allies are supporting an autocracy as "Russian" as that to the overthrow of which they gave their official benedictions. The chief recommendation of the Ebert Government is that it is not too democratic, and while it is hoped that it will be held together by vested interests it has had so little support and is put to such trials that the Russian plan appeals more strongly every day to the Germans as the only one that holds out any hope of independence. Meanwhile the Allied Governments are striving desperately to keep conscription in force, for they know that once the armies are disbanded it will take a much more popular battle-cry than the suppression of Bolshevism to get them in the ranks again. The effects of a failure to get any indemnity, however, would be fatal to any one of the Allied Governments except, perhaps, the American, and forms of democracy a great deal more radical than those at present existing would probably supersede the Governments which had failed to make peace when they had the opportunity. The European outlook is far from bright at present. Critics are falling foul of the Peace Conference for the delays. Probably the enemy countries understood well enough that a final settlement would take a considerable time. But what they did not expect was the continued blockade and the continually increasing demand for more and more severe terms which is voiced in the reactionary French Press and supported by the French delegation. It is the triumph of all the evils of the old European system over the better counsel of the Peace Conference which is destroying the fruits of victory and bringing the war back again. *Japan Chronicle.*

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched. He is cut, or bruised, or hurt. Because these wounds have lasted a long time, you sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. It cures pain, swelling, itching, and itching, and is a most valuable remedy for all such ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING

Er. _____

ASSOCIACAO PROMOTORA
DA INSTRUCCAO
SUPERIOR DOS
PORTUGUEZES.

The China Mail is requested to publish the following circular:

We have the pleasure of bringing to your notice, the formation of the above mentioned Association, which has for its object the foundation of Scholarships, to be awarded to students of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, residing in Shanghai and other ports in the Far East, to enable them to take University degrees in the "Aurora University," Shanghai.

Heretofore many of our young men who have shown aptitude for the desire to take up the professions of Law, Medicine or Engineering, have been unable to do so, owing to either or both of the following difficulties:

1.—A suitable and conveniently accessible place of learning.

2.—The necessary funds for the four or five years in the superior course of studies.

The first difficulty no longer exists, because the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who are the Directors of the "Aurora University," are now prepared to receive the students selected by us.

To remove the second obstacle is the aim of our Association.

The Scholarships will be opened for competition to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent in the Far East, not younger than sixteen or older than eighteen, regardless of the schools they come from or the religion they profess.

The Scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the competitive examinations, which will be held periodically in the "Aurora University." Future arrangements will be made for the candidates residing in other ports.

The entire course will take four or five years and will cost about \$1,500. It will also be the aim of the Association to assist such self supporting students in the "Aurora" as may, through misfortune, be deprived of the means of continuing their studies. It being desirable, the Association will do its utmost to help them to complete their course.

The Board as shown below, represents the various Portuguese Association, having for its permanent President the Reverend Father Director of the Shanghai Catholic Circle, who will act as intermediary between the Board and the University.

The funds of the Association will be administered by the Shanghai Catholic Circle.

The Board holds the view, that the best means to obtain the necessary funds is by monthly subscriptions of members. All donations, however, will be gratefully accepted.

You are cordially invited to become a member by signing the enclosed printed form, and returning it under the cover also enclosed.

The realization of our scheme, depends greatly on your co-operation and it is needless to point out to you, that whatever success may crown the efforts of our future Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers will redound to the honor of the Portuguese community at large and the members of the Association will be further comforted, by the thought that they will have earned the gratitude of these same young men, whose careers they helped to start.

REV. FATHER R. J. JACQUES, S.J.,

F. Garcia, Representative, Shanghai Catholic Circle.

P. Q. R. da Silva, Representative, Shanghai Catholic Circle.

E. dos Santos Carneiro, Representative, Associação Macaense de Socorro Mutuo.

H. Louback, Representative, Associação Lusitana de Socorro Mutuo.

A. M. Diniz, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

D. M. Graca Gutierrez, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

C. E. Lopes Ozoio, Representative, Shanghai Lusitano Club.

C. P. Simoes, Representative, Shanghai Lusitano Club.

V. F. Sena, Representative, Club Portuguez.

L. d'Encarnacao, Representative, Club Portuguez.

C. A. Martins Marques, Representative, Portuguese Businessmen.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND CONDITIONS.

1st.—There is to be every year one or more Scholarships to be given to Portuguese students whose entrance examination shall show the best and most satisfactory results. The Scholarship is to provide the student with the cost of a course of studies in the Aurora University.

2nd.—The limit of the student to be not less than sixteen and not over eighteen years.

The competition for the scholarship is open to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, in the Far East, irrespective of what school they come from or what religion they profess.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER.

There was a good attendance at the Theatre Royal last night when the Howitt Phillips Co. gave a capital rendering of the play, "The Case of Lady Camber." All the characters were in capable hands and the audience was appreciative. The play is uncomplimentary to the medical profession. It is in four Acts and in Act 2 the setting is in Dr. Napier's house, giving a nice furnishing effect. The patient in the case is Lady Camber. Lord Camber can only be described as a rotter and is morally responsible for Lady Camber's death. It is a Yuccell story, which means that it is alright. It can safely be said that the Howitt Phillips supplied a lot of fun out of her part of Lady Camber. Charles Howitt was the nice Doctor to the life, while Charles Bradley had the part of Sir Bedford Shutter, F.R.C.P., a physician of more reputation than ability. There was emotional acting by Gertrude Gichard, who did a difficult part in her usual competent way. H. B. Waring had a rusty man in Lord Camber to portray and did a difficult job well. Lillian Standbridge said many funny things and the others had small parts.

The captious company stage a drama to-night, a story of Canada. It is something out of the ordinary for Hongkong. Miss Doris Phillips takes the part of the title role, "Tiger's Cub."

HONGKONG'S TRADE.

The total trade of Hongkong for 1918, statistics of which have just been published, reached some £122 millions—£61 millions imports and £61 millions exports. The bulk of the exports went to Formosa and to Chinese ports. The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to £51 millions, with the rest of the British Empire to £151 millions, with Japan to about £144 millions, and with other foreign countries to £40 millions. Coming to details we find that nearly £400,000 worth of timber was imported, of which less than half was re-exported, while quantities of teak and hardwoods evidently being used in buildings and on ships built and repaired locally. Unnamed Chinese medicines to the value of a million and a half sterling were exported; and there must be a lucrative business in ginseng, cassia and similar things in which the Chinese have faith. Beans were imported worth upwards of £500,000. The fish export was valued at three times that sum. The imports of white rice (one of five varieties of rice) were represented by the formidable figure of £9,207,517, and broken rice by £2,018,339. The sugar sent out of the Colony had a value of nearly seven millions sterling. Nearly 670,000 tons of coal, with a sterling equivalent of £21 millions were imported, and more than two thirds of this quantity were retained in the Colony. The figures for machinery, metals and hardware items large, and indicate clearly that the industrial revolution is commencing in China. The iron and steel imported came under various headings but apparently between five and six million pounds' worth of the raw materials was imported. There was a big export of wolframite, including transshipment cargo, representing more than one and a quarter million sterling. This was practically equalled by peanuts, while kerosene was valued at nearly two millions or slightly under 2s. a gallon.

2nd.—All candidates presenting themselves for examination for this scholarship must be provided with a certificate from their schools certifying as to their qualification and character.

3rd.—After passing the entrance examination qualifying him to enter the University receiving the award and before he begins his course of studies, the student is required to sign a pledge to faithfully finish his course with all assiduity and perseverance.

His parents or guardian will also be required to give permission for their son or ward to enter the University and while there to undertake not to interrupt the course of his study but to encourage him to continue.

The student is further required to furnish the Board with a certificate of Baptism or Birth.

4.—Should the reports of the Aurora University prove to be unsatisfactory the Board reserves the right to discontinue any scholarship awarded.

5th.—The annual entrance examination will take place at a date to be made known to all the schools by letter as well as published in the local papers.

6th.—The award of scholarships is vested in the Board.

Mr. C. E. de Lopes o Ozoio, c/o International Bank, Shanghai, will apply to Hongkong residents desiring further information.

LAWN TENNIS.
OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
NG SZE KWONG AND WONG PO KEUNG WIN CUP.

Yesterday N. E. Keng and F. A. Redmond, having qualified to challenge Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung for the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony, made their appearance before a large crowd. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. E. V. D. Barr, Hon. Mr. S. H. DeWitt and Mr. H. J. Gedge.

The game proved to be a well-enthusiastic one. The reputation of Ng Sze Kwong, the champion was superb. Nothing came amiss to him. His service, cutting, lobbing and smashing was streets ahead of the others, while his returns from all manner of difficult positions were seldom at fault. Half volleys, drives, dainty touches over the net and his net play generally, all bore the mark of the artist.

His partner, Wong Po Keung, played a useful game but was content to leave as much as possible to his partner. Wong was usually content to lob them over, leaving it to Ng Sze Kwong to win or Kent and Redmond to lose the points. Occasionally Wong would slash over one that, if correctly placed, was a certain point.

The Britishers were disappointed. Redmond made a capital start but fell away, becoming very much off form in the fourth set. Kent was consistent with flashes of brilliance at times.

By their win this year the Chinese win outright the handsome cup presented by Sir Paul Chater. The conditions for doing so were for the same pair to win the cup for three successive years. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung have now accomplished this.

THE PLAY.

Redmond commenced the service, won a point off Wong Po Keung, gave a double fault. Ng Sze Kwong won the first game with a neat shot just over the net.

Kent and Redmond won the next game off Ng Sze Kwong's service. The next game was won 4-0, Kent serving, and the Europeans made their best recovery here, bringing the game to a close and their winning.

The next game the Chinese regained, 3-2.

The next three games and the set went to the Chinese, 6-3.

In the second set the Chinese took the first two games and then Redmond and Kent equalised. The latter pair put up a big struggle in this set and in the tenth game, we seen the best exchanges of the match. It was Ng Sze Kwong versus the other pair and the ball flew from racket to racket with astonishing rapidity. Redmond ended one rally by hitting into the net and after four deuces the set went to the Chinese, 6-4.

The third set went to Kent and Redmond. The Chinese held the lead 3-2, due to feeble play by Redmond. The seventh game, witnessed Wong Po Keung send three right over the back line. This gave the others a lead of 4-3. The next two games were shared and then the set went to Redmond and Kent, 6-4.

Wong Po Keung won a point with one of his fierce slashes, then Kent and Redmond each scored two capital points winning the third set.

The fourth set proved to be the last. The Chinese won the first three games, the second without their opponents scoring a point. From 4-1 the score was carried to 6-1 which signified that Ng Sze Kwong and his partner had won the match, championship and Sir Paul Chater's handsome trophy.

The winners received well-merited applause.

Mr. H. Nesbit, referee.

"ALADDIN" STILL GOING STRONGLY.

There was another large and appreciative audience at the Theatre Royal last night when the popular pantomime "Aladdin" was staged for the third time. Last night's audience was very pleased with what it saw and was slow in showing its appreciation. The younger players made an especially favourable impression—the four Hongkong Mites, the prettiest children ever seen on any local stage, being particularly liked by all. Chocolates were handed out to the bigger girls received bouquets of flowers.

Wednesday's matinee will be the last occasion of seeing this pantomime and those who have not yet seen it should not fail to do so. As Ah Dip would say, "They'll be glad they went if they go."

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICAN CONSULATE
GENERAL, HONGKONG.

TRADE INQUIRY LIST No. 108.

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:

No. 1079.—Bristles, Cassia, Essential Oils, and other Chinese Products.—The Union Export and Import Company of 2-4 Stone Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the import into the United States of bristles, cassia, essential oils, gallnuts, feathers, silk waste, ginger and other Chinese products and invites correspondence.

No. 1079.—Wood Working Machinery.—The P. B. Yates Machine Company of Beloit, Wisconsin, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its wood working machinery suitable for saw mills, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, shipbuilders, etc. The company invites correspondence.

No. 1080.—Paper.—J. W. Butler Paper Company of 211-229 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., seeks to introduce in Hongkong their line of paper, a considerable quantity of which is coming to this market indirectly. The company invites correspondence.

No. 1081.—Wrenches.—Walden-Worcester Inc., of Worcester, Mass., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of wrenches, particularly time saving tools for use in automobiles, tractors, agricultural and mining machinery.

No. 1082.—Tinned Meats.—The Indian Packing Company of the Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Ill., invite correspondence looking for the introduction into this field of their line of tinned meats and other products.

No. 1083.—Cotton Yarn, Twine, Cordage.—Sawyer, Candee and Co., Inc., of 20-22 Broad Street, New York City, seek Hongkong connections looking to the introduction of their line of cotton yarn, twine, rope, cordage and cotton waste, and invite correspondence.

No. 1084.—Well Boring Outfits.—The Specialty Boring Company of 100 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of their Bierce guy outfits, guy wire protectors, and well boring outfits and invite correspondence.

No. 1085.—Road Making Machinery.—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of their line of road making machinery and invite correspondence.

No. 1086.—Chinese Products.—Charles Hardy, Inc., of 50 Church Street, New York City, invites correspondence looking to the sale in the United States of Chinese products of all sorts.

CHINESE DEMAND
TSINGTAO.URGENT TELEGRAMS SENT TO
PARIS.

The following telegrams have been despatched to Paris:

President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, Peace Conference, Paris.

Referring to questions affecting our Tsingtao and the railways in Shandong, we learn that the Japanese Delegates are claiming to succeed to the rights and privileges which China formerly conceded to Germany, by virtue of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty in 1915 and all secret railway compacts made in 1918.

We find that these treaties were concluded under duress or by one or two of our military factions in their own private capacity and without the sanction of our Parliament, and the people of our whole will, therefore, rather die than accept their recognition. We earnestly pray you to give us your energetic support in obtaining the cancellation of all the aforementioned secret agreements and the restoration of Tsingtao and the railways to us directly by Germany in the name of justice and right.

Signed:—The Provincial Assemblies, the Educational Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Agriculture Societies, the Union of Chinese Emigrants, Associations in Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet of the Republic of China, and the China Peace Union Society.—April 18, 1919.

The Chinese Legation, for delivery to Special Delegates Lu Cheng, Liang, C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, Paris.

Referring to questions concerning our Tsingtao and the railways, in Shandong, we have telegraphed to the delegates representing the Powers, requesting them to uphold just and right by giving us their strong support in obtaining the cancellation of all secret agreements and the restoration of Tsingtao, etc., to us directly by Germany. Pray your Excellencies to contend earnestly on principle and the people of our whole country will back you, even to the death.

Signed:—The China Peace Union Society.—April 18, 1919.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP.
THE ORIGIN OF CHINESE
SERIOUS DRAMA.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society Professor Ridge-way read a paper on the origin of Chinese serious drama.

Chinese serious drama, he said, like those of Hindustan, Burma, Japan and Greece, etc., originated in the worship of the dead. The worship of the ancestors was especially carried out at the four great festivals of spring, summer, autumn and winter. According to the time of year all the people prayed or gave thanks to their ancestors for a plentiful harvest and other blessings. This is demonstrated by many passages in the Sacrificial Odes, which, on the other hand, show not a vestige of any cult of abstract Vegetation spirits—markedly so in one, when Hsüan (B.C. 226) enumerates all the beings to whom he had resorted for aid to stay a great famine. "Hou chi" (ancestors of his own dynasty and god of Husbandry) is not equal to the occasion.

O ye parents and nearer ancestors, how can ye bear to see me thus? All the spirits to which he prayed (except God) were believed to have been men or women. In the case of famine a minister had to "seek out the spirits" to make sure that no spirit from neglect of sacrifice, might be spiteful. So the Athenians erected an altar "to the Unknown gods" from possibly similar feelings. In spring the king himself turned up some furrows and prayed at the altars of the spirits of the land and grain for a plentiful year. The harvest safely gathered in, there came the great autumnal celebration when the first fruits were offered, not to a Vegetation spirit, but to the ancestors, for no one dared to eat of the new crop until he had first offered part of it in his ancestral temple. Today in China in each district there is usually a temple with a theatre attached, where plays are performed at least every autumn after harvest, when the image of the local god is brought out that he may enjoy the play given for his benefit. But all these local gods are merely deified human beings. Again, when fishing began, the king offered to his ancestors the first fish taken, and when the sturgeons arrived he offered one of the first caught to them also, as a thankoffering.

The worship of the royal ancestors, of course, figures largely in the Odes, and not least the musical performances and rude dramatizations, which were their most essential feature. Three days before the sacrifice the king (or anyone else) fasted and concentrated his thought on the person of his ancestor—where he used to sit, how he spoke, smiled, etc., his aims and his pleasures. Thus on the day of sacrifice the worshipper would have a complete image of him in his mind's eye, and he would see him in his shrine in the temple and hear him as he moved about in the ritual. All the great nobles and the descendants of former dynasties had to attend the royal sacrifices, which were performed by members of the royal clan. The spirits were supposed to hover not very far from the ancestral temple. The first thing was, in modern ecclesiastical parlance to "localise" the spirit in its shrine. A functionary near the gate invoked it. In the Shang period drums were beaten, but in the Chou beer made from millet and rice was poured out to entice it into its shrine. Today in China the spirit is enticed into its tablet on the shrine by incense and lighted tapers. The victim was a bull slain by the king. The singers, musicians, and actors had a large part in the service. Odes or dithyrambs were sung, whilst beer cups of jade and dishes of meat were offered to spirits, but not to mere shadowy beings, for each ancestral spirit was not only represented by some descendant, but was supposed to be "localised" in him or her for the time being (according to the sex of the ancestor). They were not merely actors but mediums behaving as the ancestors were said to have done, and finally announcing the blessing of these ancestors to the king and his family. The living met the dead at a family reunion, and the latter through their mediums pronounced blessings on their descendants. The mediums of the Burmese Nats at this hour perform analogous functions. This feasting of the dead by the living recalls the Theoxenia of ancient Greece, where certain clans on festival occasions set apart a table for spiritual visitants, notably in the case of Castor and Pollux.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

HANOI, French, 739 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. Morvan, Lapique, B3.

TEAN, Brit., 1,351 tons, from Canton, Capt. Scott, B. S. C38.

DEWENT, Brit., 1,282 tons, from Saigon, Capt. A. Jenkins, Man Fat, B12.

SUNNING, Brit., 1,570 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. W. Benson, B. S. S. B11.

ELNSHAM, Brit., 1,091 tons, from Canton, Capt. Smith, S. R. Co., Wharf.

WO KWA, Chi., 225 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Lau Shou, Banker & Co., Wharf.

MISSIN MARU, Jap., 351 tons, from Keelung, Capt. S. Kato, M.R.C. 274.

NAGATA MARU, Jap., 3,125 tons, from Canton, Capt. Takahashi, A. P. Co., North Point.

CHIK SHANG, Chi., 443 tons, from Canton, Capt. A. Guimenes, Haug Lee, Wharf.

SUWA MARU, Jap., 3,818 tons, from Manila, Capt. R. Shimizu, N.Y.K., Wharf.

TAI SZE MA, Chi., 403 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. J. S. Levington, Fat Hing Co., Wharf.

TAMING, Brit., 1,386 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Pennefather, B. & S. C13.

WAH ON, Chi., 287 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. W. J. Collins, Foo Tai S.S. Co., Wharf.

SAPPARO MARU, No. 5, Jap., 1,550 tons, from Miki, Capt. Y. Kumata, M.B.K. B32.

SAN NAM HOI, Chi., 437 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. J. S. Levington, Fat Hing Co., Wharf.

KANG, Chi., 163 tons, from Hoihow, Capt. Noronha, Shun Tai Co., C44.

KWONG TUNG, Brit., 417 tons, from Canton, Capt. H.W. Walker, Y.O. S.S. Co., Wharf.

DAIKOKU MARU, No. 5, Jap., 673 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. Hirano, O.S.K. C33.

RHESUS, Brit., 4,294 tons, from Singapore, Capt. E. Taylor, B. & S. H. Wharf.

HANSHAN, Brit., 900 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Joskin, B. & S. C17.

April 29.

SUTAN, Brit., 750 tons, from Macao, Capt. Connor, S.B. Co., Wharf.

ON LEE, Brit., 397 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. Wallace, Sze Yip, Wharf.

FATSHAN, Brit., 398 tons, from Canton, Capt. C. Lindbergh, C. N. Co., Wharf.

TUNG SHING, Brit., 1,173 tons, from Canton, Capt. P. Jourth, J.M. & Co., B11.

ESANG, Brit., 1,127 tons, from Canton, Capt. S. Polinghorn, J.M. & Co., B7.

HONG NING, Brit., 401 tons, from Canton, Capt. J.G. Smith, Banker & Co., Wharf.

HUIHOW, Brit., 1,232 tons, from Tientsin, Capt. Shene, B. & S. C17.

HAITIAN, Brit., 1,188 tons, from Swatow, Capt. A. H. Stewart, Douglas S.S. Co., Wharf.

HOI SANG, Brit., 284 tons, from Canton, Capt. Woolcott, Wo Fat S.S. Co., Wharf.

SAN NING, Brit., 303 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. J. McKenna, Shun Hing, S.S. Co., Wharf.

WING ON, Brit., 436 tons, from Canton, Capt. Bentley, Chee On, Wharf.

NAM WO, Chi., 516 tons, from Canton, Capt. Ahing, Kwong Tat, C18.

KWONG SAI, Brit., 447 tons, from Canton, Capt. J. Acock, Shun On Co., Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

April 23.

WA SUN, Brit., 3 p.m., for K.C. Wan, Wang Han, S.S. Co., Wharf.

DAIKOKU MARU, No. 6, Jap., 3 p.m., for Canton, O.S.K.

KAIPING, French, 7 a.m., for Haiphong via Pakhoi, Sing Kee.

TAIYO MARU, No. 1, Jap., 8 a.m., for Haiphong, C.N.

JOSEPH MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for Keelung via Swatow, O.S.K.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. Co.'s *Asiatic* left Shanghai for this Port on the 26th instant at a.m. with the homeward English Mails, and is due here on the 30th instant at about morning.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Empress of Japan* sailed from Vancouver on April 17 and is due at Yokohama 1st May.

Latest Arrivals.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* sailed from Shanghai on April 27 and is due at Manila on April 30.

The T.K.K. Co's *Shingo Maru* left San Francisco April 10th, and will be due at this Port May 13.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Empress of Asia* arrived at Vancouver on April 14.

The T.K.K. Co's *Peria Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 18th and sailed from that Port for San Francisco on the 19th April.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Montevideo* left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April, and is due at Yokohama April 18th.

The T.K.K. Co's *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama April 7 and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 22.

The T.K.K. Co's *Anjo Maru* arrived at Yokohama March 30th, and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en-route to Valparaiso, South America.

THINKS THEY SAVED
HER BABY'S LIFE.

Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience:—

"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets he relieved himself almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour." writes Mrs. John N. Fringle, Forest Falls, Ontario.

To mother everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy for a ro-ro friend. They gently regulate the bowels, make teething easy, are specific for colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Contain no opiates, are guaranteed absolutely harmless for the youngest child. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

JEALOUSY IN JAPAN.

An "International Incident" occurred on April 5 at the Café Lion on the Ginza, Tokyo.

According to the version of the incident given by a Japanese paper, two Japanese students were upstairs in the Café when three Frenchmen came in and began flirting with the waitress.

This seems to have annoyed the students although they inexplicably simply cannot account for "one of the Frenchmen suddenly striking one of them between the eyebrows, causing him to fall to the floor in a painful manner with his assailant on top of him. The other student then joined in the fray and by and by about 30 other students came upstairs and there was a rough house till the police arrived. The affair ended at the police station, but one of the students will take three weeks to get well again. The Frenchman refused to give his name but said he was connected with the diplomatic service.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

APRIL 29, 1919, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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Victoria Peak 34.4

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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Victoria Peak 34.4

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Victoria Peak 34.4

Station.
